

Hilton Area 1100 Hilton Ave. Catonsville, MD 21228

Directions

From I-695 (Baltimore Beltway), take Exit 13, Frederick Road west. follow for two miles and turn left on South Rolling Road. At first intersection, bear right in Hilton Avenue. Continue 1.5 miles and turn right into park.

From I-95, take exit 47 (keep left on exit ramp), heading north (Route 166) to South Rolling Road. Follow 1.8 miles and make a sharp left on Hilton Avenue. Continue 1.5 miles and turn right into park.

Patapsco Valley State Park's Hilton Area Presents:

Over the River and Through the Woods



PARK WATCH

In case of emergency
dial 911

To report a violation in
the park or to contact a
Ranger call
1-800-825-PARK

Park Watch

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Patapsco Valley State Park
8020 Baltimore National Pike
Ellicott City, MD 21043

Phone: 410-461-5005
Fax: 410-418-9750
Email: park-patapsco@dnr.state.md.us
TTY users call via the MD Relay
website: www.dnr.maryland.gov
Toll-free in MD: 1-877-620-8DNR

Hilton Area Hours

9am to sunset

The facilities and services of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources are available to all without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age, national origin or physical or mental disability. This document is available in alternative format upon request from a qualified individual with a disability.



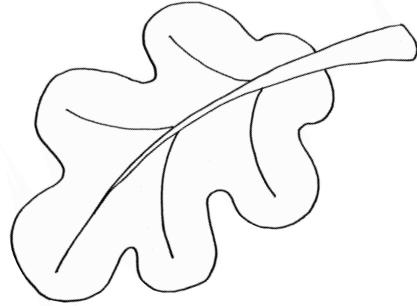
Martin O'Malley, Governor
John R. Griffin, Secretary

Instructions

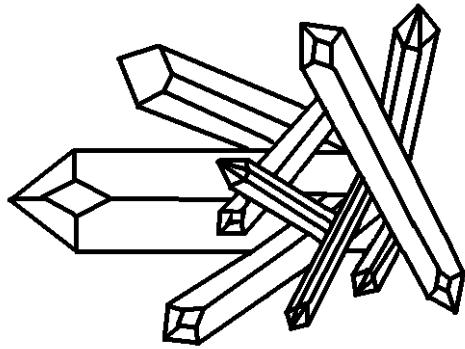
8

This activity booklet follows a 0.8 mile interpretive trail that begins and ends at the Hilton Nature Center.

Along the trail, you will see numbered posts with an oak leaf symbol to mark each stop. The numbers correspond to the pages in the activity booklet.



Look down at the rocks by your feet. Do you see any sparkly or white rocks?



These rocks have quartz in them.

Quartz is used to make glass and jewelry.

Quartz can be pink, purple, clear, white or yellow.

Can you find all six underlined words in the word search below?

Y V J J T Y A T G X
R Z T L O Z W R L C
L T T X J M Z C A N
E C V A E T K E S K
W Y P U R P L E S P
E D E A S E Z U I R
J M U L J T T N V B
U Q M E L R K L O H
J J V O Q O N O Y E
F B G C H O W Q K C

Present your completed booklet at the Hilton Nature Center or the Hilton Contact Station to have your Park Quest Passport validated.

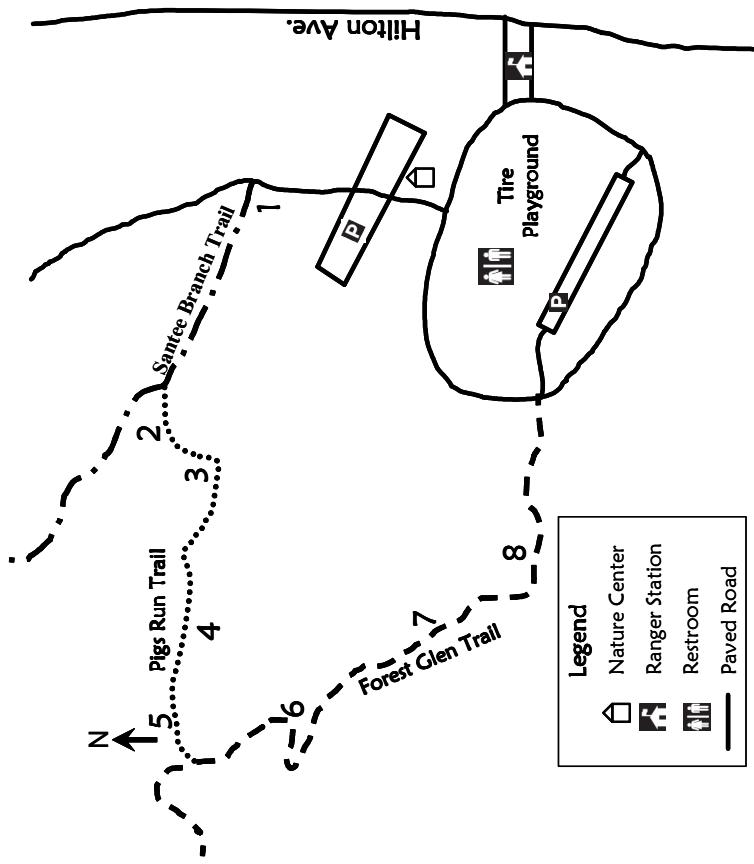
*Remember to Have Fun
and Leave No Trace!*



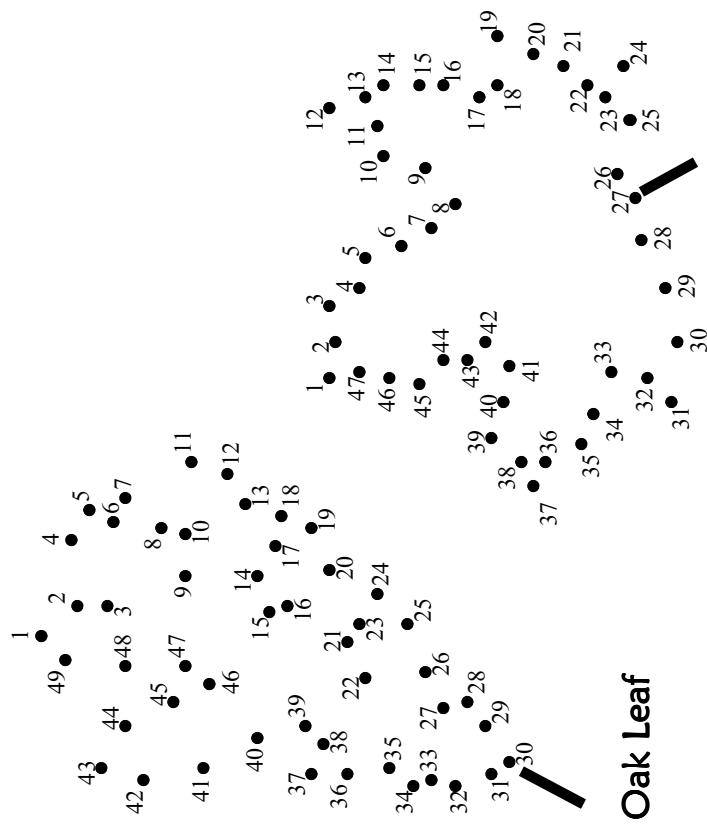
- Plan Ahead and Prepare
- Hike on Durable Surfaces
- Dispose of Waste Properly
 - Leave What You Find
 - Respect Wildlife
 - Be Considerate of Other Visitors

7 The forest is made of many different trees. Two common trees at this park are oak trees and maple trees. Oak trees make acorns which squirrels and other animals like to eat. The sap from maple trees is used to make maple syrup...good for pancakes!

Trail Map



Connect the dots below to see what an oak leaf and a maple leaf look like.



Can you find an oak leaf or a maple leaf around you? Remember Leave No Trace: Leave rocks, plants and other natural objects as you find them.

The Hilton Area contains a large playground built from recycled tires perfect for energetic children of all ages. Near the playground are bathroom facilities, a nature center, and parking lots. An open field, perfect for a friendly game of baseball, tag, soccer, or Frisbee is also within the Hilton Area.

1 Trees that *lose* their leaves in the winter are called **deciduous**. Trees that *keep* their leaves all year long are called **evergreens**.

Feel the difference between the leaves of the evergreen tree behind you and the deciduous tree in front of you.

Does one leaf feel sharper than the other?

The leaves of this evergreen tree are called **needles** because of how they look and feel.

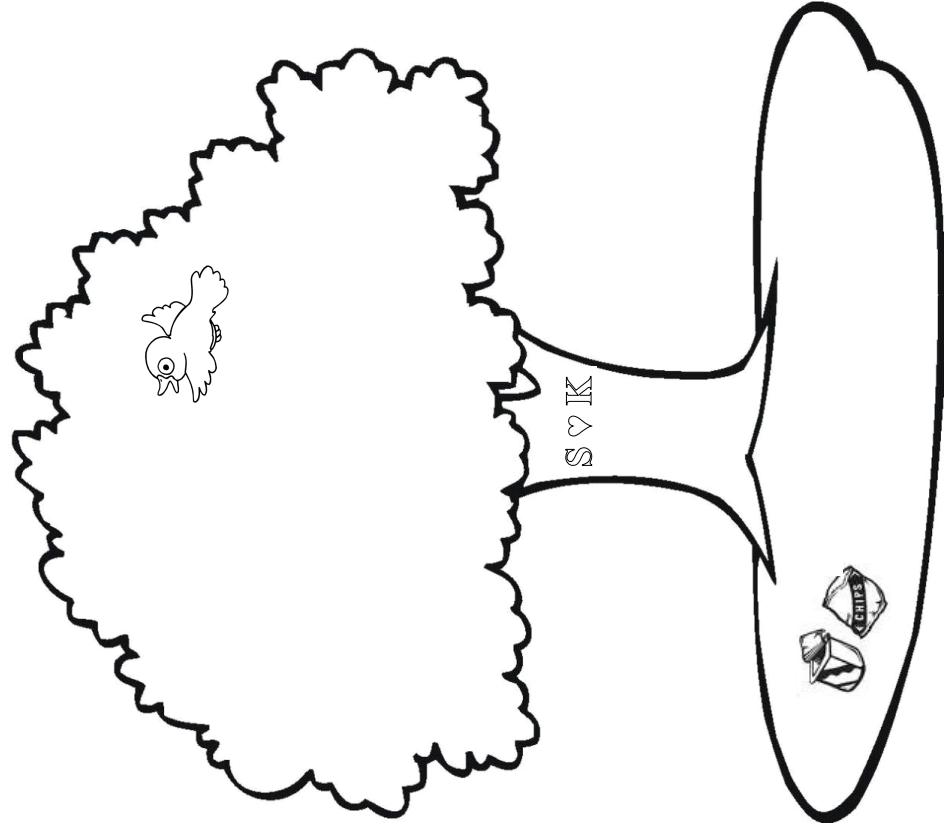
Which one of these leaves doesn't belong?



6 Many people have carved their name into this tree. Each cut hurts the tree just like cuts hurt you. Its bark is like our skin; both protect from disease and infection.

Keep trees healthy and strong by not carving into their bark.

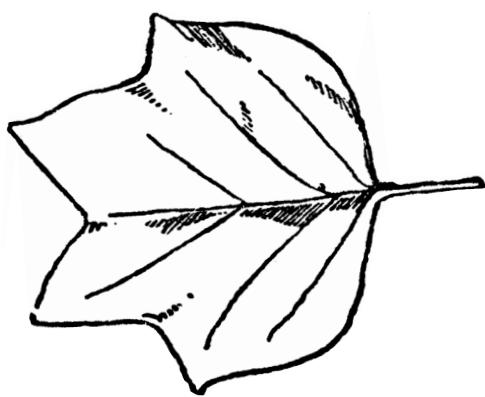
Put an X over the things that hurt trees.



5 Lie down and look up at the tree next to you. It is called a tulip poplar. Tulip poplar trees grow very tall and wide.

How many people does it take to hug around the entire tree? _____

What do its leaves look like?



How many points does each leaf have? _____

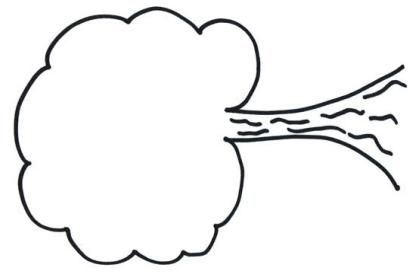
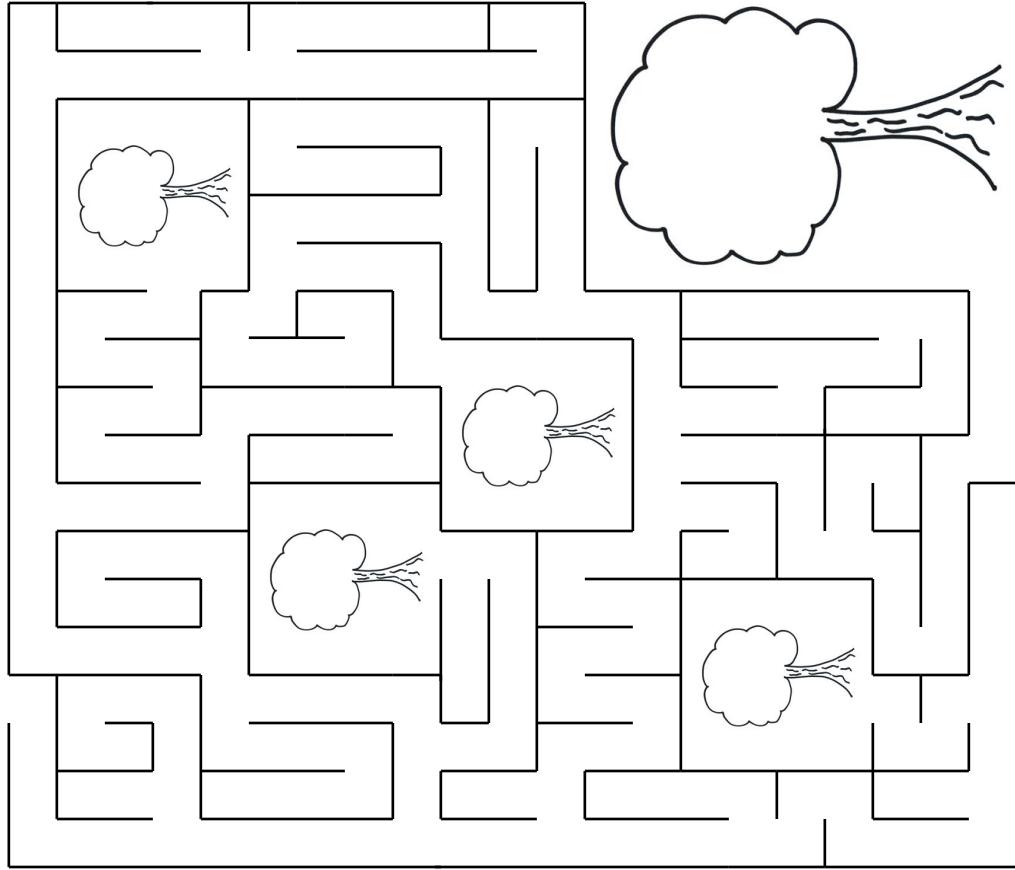
How many dips (or notches) does each leaf have? _____



Tulip poplar trees are named after this spring flower. Can you guess its name? _____

2 In front of you are many trees covered with plastic guards. Deer like to rub their antlers on tree bark, but this hurts young trees. These guards prevent deer from hurting the tree.

Use your crayon to find the path below that leads the deer toward the full grown tree and away from the young trees.



3 To your right is a wetland. Frogs, turtles, toads, birds, fish, and insects all live in wetlands. Can you see the tall green plant with a brown top? It is called a cattail. Many animals eat different parts of the cattail.

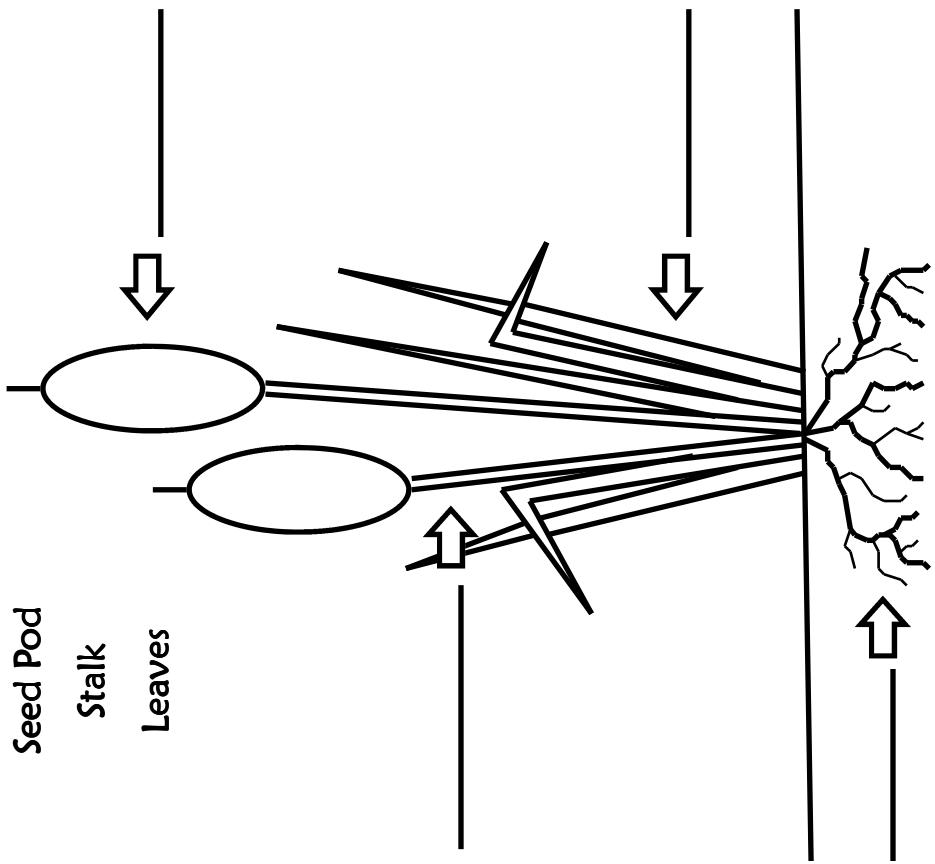
Label the different parts of a cattail below.

Roots

Seed Pod

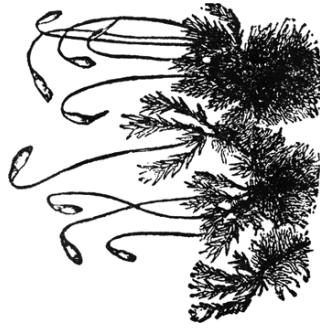
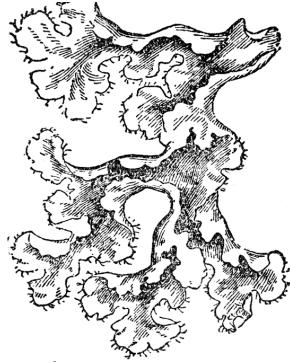
Stalk

Leaves



4 Notice the rock covered in green stuff. This “green stuff” is lichen and moss.

Feel the lichen and moss. Do they feel the same?



The lichen feels rough and scratchy. It is made of two different organisms living together, algae and fungi.

The moss feels soft. It is a plant that likes to grow in cool, damp spots.

Draw your own lichen and moss on the rocks below.

